

an official in the state, from the governor to the humblest postman or custom-house servant, who had not fought or been shot or stabbed without an opportunity to fight. The lawyer himself had been staid in the back while looking over his newspaper in the reading room. Lawyer as he was, he had not followed up the perpetrator. "It was considered best to let this matter drop." On hearing this, I settled in my own mind that he would not succeed with the romantic Minnie. She who wanted a Bayard would not accept a man who lived in a society where he could be stabbed in the back in a defenceless moment, and then be induced to let the thing pass. They certainly are an odd sort of "divulgers" in that region. In other states than South Carolina the citizens of whole towns and districts extolled Preston Brooks as a brave man for nearly killing another unarmed and unsuspecting man in the Senate chamber. They presented him with testimonials, instead of sending him to Coventry (as you English say) as a traitor and a coward.

The carriage appeared, and the saddle-horses, Minnie and her brother rode with their father, and my sister and I took charge of all the other children in the carriage. She never ventures to leave them at home without her for so long as an afternoon drive or visit. Every one of her children has been born on the plantation, because she can, in that airy place, have them with her all day long. Bad as this is for her at such a time, as depriving her of all quiet and rest in the daytime, it is better, she says, than being in a perpetual fever lest some little one should be dropped into the fire, or out of the window, by the negro nurse. During this drive, I ventured to suggest that Minnie might spare her mother much fatigue and some cares; but I was not allowed to dwell upon it. It was a thing that no mother could think of. The poor child would have little enough for her own pursuits and pleasures. She would be steeped to the lips in family cares before she was twenty, and never again be free; and not one day of her period of liberty and ease should be cut off. I saw there was no use in arguing the matter, even as a champion of Minnie herself.

We traversed the pretty little prairie, and I could fill pages with mere notices of the beautiful things we passed in the woods and by the river side; but a spectacle which we encountered on our return put everything else out of head at the time.

Among the calls we made was one for which I ought to have been prepared. The gentleman of the house showed the usual courtesy and good humor, but not the ordinary gaiety of manner which strikes a stranger in that part of the country. His lady was well and even elegantly dressed, and was surrounded by evidences of good pursuits;—books in abundance, music, and some botanical collections of real value. She was composed in manner, kind and courteous; but there was an expression in her eyes which I could not meet a second time. I avoided her eyes in conversation as if I were conscious of some shame or perplexity. As soon as we were in the carriage, I inquired if any particular story belonged to that house.

"Yes indeed," my sister whispered. "The twin children,—had been poisoned by their black nurse, six years ago. Nothing more was known than that they had died within a week of each other, unquestionably from poison, which must have been given by the nurse; and indeed, she did not deny it. She bore some grudge against her master, it was thought; but she herself said she wanted to die, but thought she would do something particular first."

"She was hanged of course?" said I. "Why, no," replied Anna. "There were reasons,—or feeling, perhaps,—in the way of that. But it was also feared that the execution would make a great deal of talk among the negroes in the neighborhood; and parents of young children were against it. It was thought safest to sell her to a distance, into Texas."

"Sell her," I exclaimed. "Sell her to go and poison somebody else?"

"I should hope not," said Anna, reflectively. "It is said, I know, that poisoners cannot stop; but this was so peculiar a case. Besides, they would make a field hand of her."

"And has that gentleman pocketed the value of the woman who murdered his children? Are his wife's luxuries bought with that money?"

"He had twelve hundred dollars for her," replied Anna. "It was a good deal for a field hand; but she was a valuable servant, and—"

"Exceedingly so," I observed. "You know what I mean," said Anna. "But it is a sad story—a very sad story; and you must not suppose such things happen often."

"Only wherever I happen to go in the South," I replied. "In every family there is some capital negro to boast of; and in every neighborhood there is some tragedy to be whispered which harrows up the souls of people who do not live among horrors."

"Don't you suppose our souls are harrowed too?" asked Anna, with quivering lips.

More than once during that visit I had reason to know why the negroes were sent to their quarters for the night so early and so regularly. Two or three of them, who preferred sleeping in the passages or offices, were routed out, and sent to their own cabins; but we never felt sure that some one had not taken his own way and remained. Certain visitors, therefore, who came when all the lights were out in the negro quarter, tapped at the window instead of applying at the door. D— instantly let them in. They were members of the permanent vigilance committee, and they came to tell whatever they had learned of the suspicious mean whites in the

neighborhood, and of the behavior of the negroes on the various plantations. D— was informed that his people were too much in the habit of being out in the woods all night. D— was aware of this. He had gone himself to the prayer meeting in the swamp to judge for himself of its effects; he had at length forbidden his negroes to go, and had used all means, even to very severe punishment, to keep them at home. He knew he had been baffled, and was thinking of changing his overseer; but the doubt was whether he would be really obliged to the committee if they would advise him how to proceed. They were rather stiff about this, and peremptory about the requirements of the public safety; but they softened after a course of brim and water, and when the conversation turned on a bookseller at Mobile who had been detected in harboring in his store, not only an unutilized copy of Cowper's poems, but a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which he absurdly pleaded had been ordered by a customer, and was to have been forwarded to the purchaser the next morning. All present (except myself and I said nothing) agreed as to the necessity of getting rid of so dangerous a resident; and, indeed, he was already shipped off for the North—"the d-d North," whence he came). His family were with him; and his property—why, he was obliged to leave his stock and furniture behind, and everything in confusion. Perhaps they would sell pretty well; and if not, it served him right, for criminal carelessness or worse.

There have been graver alarms since those days, though the time I have spoken of was not very remote. Whether the announced conspiracy in 1856 was real or imaginary, the effects were much the same. No one knew who to trust; and every slave was at the mercy of any malignant informer. D—'s property suffered much. Several of his negroes—of whom to this hour he thinks well—were hanged, or flogged to death. They confessed nothing, or manifest nonsense; and he believes they knew nothing of any conspiracy, and were guilty of nothing more than the ordinary aspirations of their class. He sacrificed much in payments to save others—in bribes, in fact. I wish the present crisis may not ruin him utterly. He will not himself fly from the scene, nor will Madison; and Anna will not leave them, if she can send the younger children to us, by ship or rail. The oldest change is in Madison, by all accounts. On the first rousing alarm about the South being driven into opposition at Washington, and about the credit and duration of the peculiar institution, the southern spirit came out full and strong, extinguishing the pendant in the planter. Instead of preaching of perpetual motion, Madison now exemplifies it, "pacing" on the planter's smoldering steed all over the country by day, and patrolling by night, and being the most vigilant member of the local vigilance committee. He swears like a southern man for no trumpery exceeded our southern senators in Washington—to any nothing of manner men further south—in the strength and frequency of oaths. D— fears the lady may have caught the trick from him; but he has the disease much more virulently than his father. Madison's ambition now is to lead the Alabama planters on to conflict and victory.

Minnie has turned out a heroine, after so many dreams of being one. As wife, daughter and mother, she is brave as Bayard, and tender as any one of her dearly-loved poets. She did not marry the lawyer (I knew she would not), but a young planter, whose establishment she rules as if she were a born queen. I wish I could foresee what the destiny of these dear relatives of mine is to be. It is a dark scene, and a darker prospect. All that we really know is, that if we are to meet again, they must come to me and mine. We cannot go to them without plunging them into suspicion, as well as ourselves into extreme danger. Indeed, the way of ingress is barred. I daily dread to hear that egress is no longer permitted. It is no light fate to await in Alabama the issue of a revolution begun in passion, and sure to end in humiliation or worse.

A SON OF THE PILGRIMS.

FLY FISHING.—The grand mistake of all the authors I have seen on fly-fishing, is their supposition that the flies are a-lighting on the water from above, whereas, could they catch up the idea, or be persuaded when told, that the flies arise to the surface from the bottom, where they are bred, sheets of useless speculation might be saved; such as about making your flies alight softly on the surface, like living flies alighting from the air above, &c. Water flies do arise from the surface occasionally, like midges, bees, and birds, such as snipes and swallows, and sometimes alight on it again. One of a thousand may do this, and on alighting be met by a ready trout, but this is rather an accidental alighting than a general case, as the trout are really rather feeding on those arising from the bottom upwards, while those ascending to the air are done with the water, not requiring to return.—*Younger's River Angling.*

A HINT FOR YOUNG MEN.—A happy woman! Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life—a woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen? Men who marry for beauty, for talent or for style: the sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference: that bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin: the fire light that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the gilded chandeliers in an Aladdin palace. Was ever the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling across its turbid tide, should not awaken an answering gleam?

THE OTHER MASTER.—In the wolverine State, on one occasion, Judge P—, a very facetious man, was alone upon the bench, and one of the attorneys had just finished the argument of some cause, and the Judge was proceeding, in his opinion upon the case, when a large bull-dog came up to the side of the Judge and looked down upon the lawyer with a very judicious aspect. His Honor was so intent upon the question before him that he did not notice the dog, and in a few minutes gave his decision, which, chanced to be against the attorney who had last spoken in the case. The latter asked the Judge if that was the opinion of the Court?

"Yes," replied the Judge. "Well, then," returned the discomfited lawyer, "I would like the opinion of the other member of the Court."

When the Judge turned around and saw the solemn-visaged dog apparently ruminating or deliberating upon the case he had just decided, he burst into a laugh which ran like electricity through the court-room.

"ARTICLES" ON THE UNION.—I'm a Union man. I live the Union from the bottom of my heart. I live every hoop-pole in Maine, and every sheep ranch in Texas. The low pastures of New Hampshire are as dear to A. Ward as the rice plantations of Mississippi. There is mean tattle in both there are States, & that is likewise good men and true. It don't look well for a lot of inflammatory individuals, who never lifted their hands in defence of Amory, or did the first thing towards skewering our independence, to get their backs up and swear they'll dissolve the Union. Too much blood was spilt a certain and martyr that highly respectable female, the Goddess of Liberty, 2 got a divorce at this late date. The gal behaved herself 2 well 2 cast her off now, at the request of a parson or odd-brained men & women, who never did nobody no good, and never will again. I'm sorry the picture of the Goddess never give her shame or stokin's, but the band of stars around her head must continue to shine brighter so long as the earth contains 2 revolve on its axle-tree.

DIVISION OF LABOR.—An exchange paper illustrates the advantages of a "division of labor" by the following anecdote: A certain preacher was holding forth to a somewhat wearied congregation, when he lifted up his eyes to the gallery, and beheld a younger pelt the people below with chestnuts. Dominie was about to administer ex-cathedra a sharp and stringent reprimand for this flagrant act of impiety and disrespect, but the youth anticipating him bawled out at the top of his voice, and to the amazement of the whole congregation.

"You mind your preaching, daddy, and I'll keep 'em awake."

NATIONAL NICK-NAMES.—The inhabitants of Maine are called Foxes; New Hampshire, Granite-Boys; Massachusetts, Bay-Staters; Vermont, Green Mountain Boys; Rhode Island, Gun-Flints; Connecticut, Wooden Nutmegs; New York, Knickerbockers; New Jersey, Claw Catchers; Pennsylvania, Leather Heads; Delaware, Muskrats; Maryland, Claw Thumpers; Virginia, Beagles; North Carolina, Tar Boilers; South Carolina, Weasels; Georgia, Buzzards; Louisiana, Creoles; Alabama, Lizards; Kentucky, Corn Crackers; Ohio, Buckeyes; Michigan, Wolverines; Indiana, Hoosiers; Illinois, Suckers; Missouri, Pukes; Mississippi, Tadpoles; Florida, Fly-up-the-Creeks; Wisconsin, Badgers; Iowa, Hawkeys; Oregon, Hard Cases.

Jones went to serenade his love and could only sing after this fashion:

"Cab, oh, cab with me,
The boat is beating;
Cab, oh, cab with me,
The stars are gleaming
And all around above,
With beauty teeming;
Boatlight hours are best for love."

Jones felt that he was an unfortunate being, when a small boy opposite where he was singing cried out "Blow you dose you dab fool."

Parson Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn., is a profane patriot. In reply to an invitation from Gen. Pillow to become a chaplain of a brigade in the southern army, Mr. Brownlow said:—"When I shall have made up my mind to go to Hell, I will cut my throat and go direct, and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy."

A rural youth was in New York one day, and dropped casually into a hardware store. Lounging through the store he came to a large buzz saw, suspended against the wall. Giving it a rap with his knuckles, producing a sharp ring, he remarked to the storekeeper, who came up at that moment—"I had an ole dabb rippled to pieces with one of them fellers last week."

A fellow out West being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Wal, I don't know; I guess so. There is only one queer thing about it: whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my sleeve."

Nobody denies the patriotism of John Bell.—*Louisville Journal.*
We deny it.—*N. C. Patriot.*
We know you do: we meant you when we said nobody denies it.—*Louisville Journal.*

EPICGRAM ON SOUTH CAROLINA.
O, Carolina, sister, pray come back,
Scorn not our flag, nor lightly talk of wars,
Lest Uncle Sam, some fairly on your track,
Should make you feel the stripes and see the stars.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S fate, (according to Art. Ward,) was not to have any public men at the present day resemble him to any alarming extent.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

Passed at the Extra Session of the Legislature held at Montpelier, April, 1861.

No. 1.—An Act providing for Publishing the Laws passed at the present Session of the Legislature.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The auditor of accounts is hereby directed to draw orders on the treasurer of the state for the sum of five dollars in favor of the publishers of such newspapers in this state, as shall insert and publish in their respective papers, as soon as may be, the laws passed at the present session of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 2. An Act to provide for raising six special Regiments for immediate service, for protecting and defending the Constitution and Union.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to raise, organize and muster into the service of this State, without delay, two regiments of soldiers; and at such times as in his discretion it may appear necessary, four other regiments, each regiment to consist of the regimental officers; that is to say: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate and chaplain, with such staff officers as are provided for by the laws of the United States; for each company, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant; each of said regiments to consist of ten companies, and of seven hundred and eighty officers and men.

Sec. 2. In order to raise said regiments, the Governor is authorized and directed to establish such recruiting offices as he shall think fit, for the recruiting of able bodied volunteers in said regiments; and in case the two regiments to be mustered into service without delay shall not be filled within six days next after any further requisition shall be made on this State by the President of the United States for military aid, and before the 10th day of June A. D. 1861, he shall cause a sufficient number of the citizens of this State, able to do military duty, to fill said regiments, to be drafted for service in said regiments from the several towns in this State, in proportion to their population, but such draft shall be so made as to make the number of each town, both volunteers and drafted men, as nearly equal as practicable in proportion to the population of the various towns, and in case the four regiments provided for in the discretion of the Governor shall not be filled in fifteen days after the issuing of an order therefor, the same shall be filled by draft as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. No person shall be received as volunteer pursuant to this act, whose age shall be less than twenty years, except by the written consent of his guardian or he has one, or who shall be less than five feet, four and one half inches in height, or who shall have any such physical infirmity as to render him unfit for actual service.

Sec. 4. Such volunteers and drafted men, or such suitable substitutes as shall be furnished by them, shall be required to serve this State, and the United States, when duly called for, for the period of two years from and after the first day of June A. D. 1861, unless sooner discharged from service.

Sec. 5. Each officer, volunteer and drafted man, or substitute, from the date of his commission or volunteering or being drafted, or substituted, shall be subject to the rules and articles provided for the government of the armies of the United States now in force or which may be hereafter in force.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall provide suitable and sufficient instruction in drill and the military art generally, for such men as first as they shall volunteer or be drafted or substituted as aforesaid; and as fast as a sufficient number shall be received as volunteers or be drafted or substituted as aforesaid, they shall be formed into companies and regiments under the direction of the Governor, as provided in section one of this act.

Sec. 7. As fast as such companies shall be so raised and formed, the same shall be duly uniformed, armed and equipped, and shall be regularly drilled and instructed, at such places as shall be selected by the Governor for that purpose, go into barracks, or encampment, until ordered into actual service.

Sec. 8. The colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, chaplains, and quarter masters, shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the colonels shall appoint the staff officers of their respective regiments, and the surgeon and surgeon's mate shall be elected by the regimental officers. The quarter masters, upon entering upon the duties of their office shall give bonds to the treasurer of the State, in such sum and with such securities as the Governor shall direct and approve, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the treasurer, and in case of breach, prosecuted under direction of the auditor of accounts.

Sec. 9. Each company shall elect its officers; the commissioned officers shall receive their commissions from the Governor, the warrant officers their warrants, in accordance with the usages in the army of the United States.

Sec. 10. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and rations as are received by like officers in the army of the United States; the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall receive, from the time of their enlistment until they shall be ordered into actual service, the same pay provided for like officers, musicians and privates in the army of the United States, and seven dollars per month shall be mustered into the service of the United States they shall receive, in addition to the compensation paid by the United States, the sum of seven dollars per month each.

Sec. 11. The seven dollars per month pay, provided for non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates by this act, shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the treasury of the State; the amount there accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall be used and appropriated by the treasurer of the State, in accordance with the order of the Governor, for the support and maintenance of the family of such soldier. But if the pay so accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall not be drawn from the treasury on such orders, it shall be paid to such soldier or his legal representatives at the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 12. The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to procure immediately a sufficient quantity of arms and equipments for the six regiments herein provided for.

Sec. 13. When it shall be necessary to draft men in pursuance of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be done in the manner provided by the fourth section of an act entitled "an act relating to the militia," approved Oct. 30, 1844.

Sec. 14. Whenever any company of the uniformed militia of this State shall be ordered into service by the Governor, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the officers and men comprising such company or companies shall be subject to the same regulations and entitled to the same pay as the officers and men comprising companies organized under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15. The listers of any town neglecting to make the returns required by this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State treasurer for the benefit of the State, the sum of fifty dollars; and it is hereby made the duty of the auditor of accounts to prosecute the same to effect; and it shall be the duty of the auditor and inspector general to forward suitable blanks to the town clerks of the several towns in this State for the listers to carry out the provisions herebefore enacted.

Sec. 16. The provisions of this bill shall in no manner interfere with the present organization of the uniformed militia.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26th, 1861.

No. 3.—An Act providing pay for the Regiment of this State and Expenses incident to their Support.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The captain of the respective companies organized in this State, when mustered into the service of this State for actual service, shall make monthly returns of all the service performed by all the members thereof to the colonels of their respective regiments; the said colonels shall make like returns, based upon the said company returns, and the service of the regimental officers, to the adjutant general, a copy of which shall be furnished to the auditor of accounts; and the auditor of accounts, on the certificate of the colonel of each regiment, shall certify the same to the governor, who shall draw his warrant in favor of the quarter master of each regiment therefor, except in such cases as are now and may hereafter be provided for by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 4.—An Act making an Appropriation for Arming, &c. the Militia of the State.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of more perfectly organizing, arming, equipping, drilling and providing for the militia of this State, and for such other purposes as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of the State is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and lieutenant governor, to borrow on the credit of the State for immediate use, for the purposes specified in the first section of this act, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and to issue therefor the bonds of this State, in such form, for such amounts, and payable at such bank in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, as the treasurer may from time to time designate, giving public notice thereof, at such times, not exceeding ten years from the dates thereof, as the governor, lieutenant governor and treasurer shall deem expedient, and at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with semi-annual interest coupons, signed by the treasurer, attached thereto; said bonds shall be signed by the governor and lieutenant governor, and countersigned by the treasurer, and be made negotiable, and a copy of this act, certified by the secretary of State, shall be printed upon the back of said bonds. And in the event that future exigencies shall, in the opinion of the governor and lieutenant governor, require it, and they shall so order, the treasurer shall borrow upon the credit of the State, for the purposes specified in the first section of this act, an additional sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and issue bonds therefor in the same manner, upon the same conditions, and with like limitations as set forth in this section.

Sec. 3. The secretary of State shall keep in his office full registry of all the bonds which may be issued as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 25, 1861.

No. 5.—An Act relating to the Election of Officers in the Uniform Militia, and providing for the Appointment of Regimental Field and Staff Officers.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of regimental field officers, or of captains or subalterns in any regiment or company of the uniformed volunteer militia of the State, and in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, any exigency of the public service shall require that the vacancy shall be filled upon less notice than is now required by law, an election may be ordered to be held forthwith, or upon such short notice as shall be designated in the notice directing the election, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the order, forthwith to give notice to the electors, and an election held in pursuance to such order shall be valid.

Sec. 2. The commander-in-chief shall have power to appoint the regimental field officers that may be required for the first regiment of the volunteer militia which shall be called into active service upon any requisition of the President of the United States; and the colonels shall appoint the staff officers of the regiment, the quarter master to be approved by the governor; and before entering upon the duties of his office he shall give bonds to the treasurer of the State in such sum and with such securities and conditions as the governor shall direct and approve, which bonds shall be filed in the office of the treasurer, and in case of breach, prosecuted under the direction of the auditor of accounts.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 25th, 1861.

No. 6.—An Act providing for Payment for Military Uniforms.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to draw orders on the treasurer of the State in favor of the several commanders of companies that have been detached for service, for the payment of the expense of uniforming such persons as have enlisted into such companies who shall go into the service of the United States under the requisition of the President.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 7.—An Act providing Pay for the Uniformed Militia.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. Whenever the uniformed volunteer militia of this State shall be called into active service, under the requisition of the President of the United States, each member of any company detailed for service, shall receive from the State of Vermont the sum of seven dollars per month in addition to the pay to which he shall be entitled from the United States.

Sec. 2. The seven dollars per month pay provided for active service, each member of the company, who shall obey the order of the commanding officer of his company, and report himself for duty, pursuant to the order of the commander-in-chief, shall be entitled to receive from the State, pay at the rate of eighteen dollars per month, for all the time which shall elapse, from the time he shall so report himself, until he shall actually be entitled to receive pay from the United States, or the order of the commander-in-chief be countermanded.

Sec. 3. The seven dollars per month pay provided for non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates by this act, shall not be paid at the expiration of each month, but shall remain in the treasury of the State. The amount thus accumulated to the credit of any soldier, shall be used and appropriated by the treasurer of the State, in accordance with the order of the Governor, for the support and maintenance of the family of such soldier. But if the pay so accumulated to the credit of any soldier shall not be drawn from the treasury on such orders, it shall be paid to such soldier or his legal representative at the expiration of his term of service.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 8.—An Act to Privilege Soldiers from Arrest.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who may be enlisted in this State for service under the government of the United States, shall, while under orders for service either under the authority of this State or the United States, (in all cases except for treason, felony and breach of the peace,) be privileged from arrest and imprisonment, from the date of such enlistment to the time of their discharge from such service.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 9.—An Act to provide for the families of Citizens of Vermont mustered into the service of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the governor to appoint a suitable agent, in any town in this State from whence any citizen has gone into actual service, under any requisition from the President of the United States upon the governor of this State, leaving a family dependent upon him, which agent shall inquire into the condition of such family, and report to the governor what assistance, if any, in his judgment, such family may require and should receive from the State for its comfort and support, and draw an order on the State treasurer for the amount thereof; and if such order is approved and countersigned by the governor, the same shall be paid by the treasurer to such agent and be expended for the purposes aforesaid under his direction.

Sec. 2. All money due from this State to any soldier from the seven dollars per month fund shall be paid upon the written order of such soldier, when said soldier is within this State, and when out of this State shall be paid upon the written order of the lieutenant of the town in which the family of such soldier resides, if such soldier have one in this State, and by such recipient paid over to such family; and if such soldier have no family residing in this State the same shall be paid upon the written order of such soldier or his legal representative. Provided, that no order shall be paid by the treasurer of the State for less than seven dollars unless such soldier shall be discharged from service, and such order shall be countersigned by the quarter master general of the regiment in which said soldier serves, and no money payable or received under the provisions of this act shall be subject to attachment by trustee process.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 10.—An Act in addition to Chapter Eighty-four of the Compiled Statutes, relating to Banks.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. Section seventy-four of chapter eighty-four of the compiled statutes shall not be construed as to prevent any bank from loaning to the State of Vermont or to the government of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten per cent. of its capital stock.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 11.—An Act to provide for a State Tax and for the Payment of the Expenses of this Extra Session of the General Assembly.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. A tax of ten cents on the dollar is hereby assessed on the value of the polls and real estate of the inhabitants of this State for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be paid into the treasury of the State, by the fifteenth day of October next, in money, certificates, or notes issued by the treasury of the State.

Sec. 2. The sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the salaries of the Lieutenant governor, the Senate and House of Representatives, and the contingent expenses of the General Assembly at this extra session thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 12.—An Act to "Pay the Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, the Librarian and his Assistant, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives respectively the same therein mentioned."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The Auditor of Accounts is hereby directed to draw an order on the treasurer in favor of George A. Merrill, secretary of civil and military affairs, for the sum of fifty dollars; also, an order in favor of Charles Reed, librarian, for himself and assistant, for the sum of twenty-five dollars; also, an order in favor of Charles J. Gleason, secretary of the Senate, for the sum of seventy-five dollars; also, an order in favor of Henry H. Miner, assistant secretary of the Senate, for the sum of fifty dollars; also, an order in favor of Charles Cummings, clerk of the House of Representatives, for the sum of one hundred dollars; also, an order in favor of Edward A. Stewart, Edward S. Dana, and Merrill Barter, assistant clerks of the House of Representatives, and Jeptha Bradley, auditor of accounts, for the sum of fifty dollars each; said sums being in full compensation for the services rendered by said officers during and in consequence of the present special session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 13.—An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to the Sureties of the late State Treasurer."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. The committee appointed by an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "an act relating to the sureties of the late State treasurer," and approved March 28, 1860, are hereby given, and shall have all the same powers that any court of law in this State may possess, to summon and bring before them witnesses, and to compel them to testify; and said committee shall have full power to issue the usual warrants and processes for said purpose, given under their hands and in conformity to the rules of law, which court may have.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 14.—An Act restoring Alvin Miles to his legal rights and privileges.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, as follows: Sec. 1. Alvin Miles of Hartford in the county of Windsor, is hereby restored to all the legal rights and privileges which he enjoyed previous to his conviction of a crime.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved April 26, 1861.

No. 15.—Joint Resolution in relation to the erection of the Statue of Ethan Allen.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives: That, under the direction of the governor, the sergeant-at-arms be and he is authorized to procure a suitable pedestal on which to erect the statue of Ethan Allen, and whatever else may be necessary for its protection and safe keeping. And that the governor, lieutenant governor, speaker of the House of Representatives, and secretary of state, are hereby constituted a committee to decide upon the location of said statue, to secure the services of an artist for the occasion, and make all necessary arrangements for its inauguration, at the time of the meeting of the next General Assembly.

STATE OF VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, April 26, 1861.

I hereby certify that the foregoing fifteen chapters are true copies of acts passed by the General Assembly of this State, at the special session, April 1861, as appears by the files and records in this office.

BENJ. W. DEAN,

Secretary of State.